PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] *PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by* CHARLES TURELL, *No.* 11, *Market Street.* [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXV.] SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814. [No. 31.

Mr. WEBSTER's SPEECH,

ON THE BILL
FOR REPEALING THE EMBARGO AND NON-INPORTATION ACTS.

MR. CHAIRMAN,

I AM happy to be present at the office now to be performed, and to act a part in the funeral ceremonies of what has usually been called the restrictive system.

The occasion, I think, will justify a temperate and moderate exultation, on the part of those who have constantly opposed this system of politics, and uniformly foretold its miserable end. I congratulate my friends on this triumph of their principles.

They have not laboured altogether in vain. The vote now to be given is a high tribute to the correctness of their opinions and the consistency of their conduct. At the same time, I would not refuse condolence to the few surviving friends, to whose affections the deceased was precious, who are overwhelmed with affliction at its sudden dissolution, and who sorrow most of all, that they shall see its face no more.

The system, sir, which we are now about to explode, is likely to make no inconsiderable figure in our history. It constitutes an era which will be memorable, and I know no gentlemen who may indulge stronger hopes of being remembered by posterity than those whose names have been associated with its introduction and support. It was originally offered to the people of this country as a kind of political faith. It was to be believed, not examined—They were to act upon it and not reason about it. To deliberate was to doubt, and to doubt was heretical. It stood upon the trust reposed in its authors, not upon any merit which could be discovered in itself. It was to be our political salvation, nobody knew exactly how, and any departure from it would lead to political ruin, no body could tell exactly why. All that the eye can discern in it, appeared to be absurd and preposterous; but there was a supposed hidden character, an efficacy unrevealed to vulgar sight, by which it would answer all the great ends proposed by it, and manifest its superiority over those other political systems, which this or any country had at any time adopted. Having assumed the nature of a party superstition, it set all reasoning at defiance, and held the minds of a vast portion of the community in chains difficult to be broken—The more so, because it was attended with a severe and efficacious discipline, by which those who went astray were to be brought to repentance. No Saint in the Calendar ever had a set of followers less at liberty, or less disposed to indulge troublesome inquiry than some at least on whom this system depended for support.

But, as in other cases, there were those who were above this superstition, and who directed and controuled it. They had their objects; and if those objects have not been obtained, the reason is correctly assigned in the message before us—"the extensive changes which have recently taken place." The true character of this system, and of the purposes intended to be effected by it, will hereafter be well understood. The passionate excitement, created by opposition to it, so long as it remained the favorite measure of a predominant party will cease, now that it is passing off with general consent, and the sense of the community, at liberty at last to exercise itself, will be able to see it in the true light, and will not be restrained from pronouncing decisive sentence of condemnation.

The opponents of these restrictive measures have uniformly contended, not only that they were ruinous to ourselves, and almost wholly inoperative on others, but that they did not spring from a purely American policy.—This was the great ground of their opposition. They regarded the restrictive system of the U. States as a humble imitation of the continental system of France, and as a measure of co operation with her government, in its conflict with England.

It was easy, they thought, for those who had not yielded their reason to the dominion of party feeling, to see that such was its true character. I do not intend on this occasion to take a view of those historical coincidences between French and American measures which have been so often traced. The commencement of the continental system, after the subjugation of Prussia and the humiliation of Russia, was immediately followed by the American embargo of 1807, and if one were to ask what this government could have contributed more than it has contributed, towards rendering that system effectual, it would be difficult to find an answer. From the nature of things, these restrictive measures would have no important effect, but from the concurrence with the measures of other powers. How were they to affect England? By denying to her a market for her manufactures. This, it was said, would excite discontent among the people, and they would compel their government to do us justice. How far any such consequence could be hoped, depended on the portion of her manufactures which found a market in this country. This was not such as to afford rational grounds for such expectation.

It is a high estimate to say, that one twelfth part of the whole product of British manufactures finds a market of consumption in the United States.

Could it be supposed, that by refusing to purchase this amount of her commodities we could coerce her to comply with our terms? Would the loss of this portion of their market so far incense the people of England that her government would be compelled, by the force of public opinion, to abandon its measures? How could such an expectation be entertained by those who have not hesitated to deprive the people of this country of the whole market for their exports, and cut off their commerce of every description, and yet imagine that their privations will be borne with patience and resignation? No such expectation was entertained. It was impossible it should be. The truth is now acknowledged. This system depended for its success, on another and a mightier system. It was the auxiliary and not the principal. Not capable, of itself, of producing any great effect on the interests of England, it might yet contribute to that end by its co-operation with the measures of her European enemy.

[Mr. CALHOUN here asked what the gentleman meant by co-operation. In one sense, he himself had not used it, and now denied its application.]

I did not allude particularly to the speech of the honourable gentleman from South Carolina. I said, that the effect to be expected from the restrictive system of the United States depended on the operation of another system, to which it was appendant. The systems of France and America were intended to operate against the same power, at the same time, by similar measures, and were in some degree mutually dependent on each other for success. This I call co-operation. If France succeeded in her contest with England, then America would succeed. The more she spread desolation and ruin over Europe, the more our hopes of success to our measures were brightened. If France failed then America would fail also. Our interests were coming to be, in this course of things, identified with those of France. It was the direct and inevitable tendency of this vicious and mischievous system of politics to make a common cause between the two governments. It was natural that the politicians of this country should wish success to their own measures. This necessarily led them to desire the continuation and increase of the already over-grown power of France; because on this the fate of their own measures depended. Without considering what other causes existed, leading to an undue preference and partiality for that power, which have so warped and biassed its whole system of foreign relations, it is entirely evident, that the restrictive measures of this government, from first to last, were of a nature to associate its hopes, its wishes, and its supposed interests with the side of France. This is the charge so often urged against the course of administration, and the grounds on which it rests are now no longer to be denied. Their system, as is admitted, was adopted when every power on the continent was arrayed against England, and its ports shut to her commerce. The final abandonment of the system is now justified, on the ground that great changes have taken place. These changes are neither more nor less than the overthrow of French power, and the deliverance of nations long oppressed by its bloody and barbarous despotism.—How unnatural, how perverse, how radically false must be a system of measures, which has opposed our interests to the general interests of mankind, and reduced us to that miserable condition, that unless we would wish to see the measures of our own government disconcerted and its hopes disappointed, we must rejoice, not in the general liberty and prosperity of nations, but in the progress of successful usurpation. In my opinion, sir, no censure is too severe to bestow on such a system of politics. Even without regard to the *character* of the government with which it was uniting us, it was, in its own nature, radically wrong and reprehensible. Its direct tendency was to diminish our own independence and our self respect, and to lead to a reliance on the efforts and success of others for the maintenance of our own rights. It was connecting us, most dangerously, with the affairs of foreign nations, and rendering us liable to change with every fluctuation of power and politics in Europe. If this system had been described by its authors at its first introduction, as it is now described, the people of this country would not have endured it. If they had been told, that it depended for support in the continuance of French power over the continent, and that in the event of any considerable diminution of that power, it would have become futile and contemptible, they would have rejected it with scorn. There is, I trust, in the community, a sentiment of national independence which would have repelled a system of politics founded upon a reliance on the arm of another nation; and I am sure there is a sense of honor and humanity, which would have been shocked at such an association of American interests with the most profligate, ruthless, and horrible tyranny, that has ever been exercised over any portion of the human race.

To be consistent with themselves, the friends of the measures now proposed to be repealed, would be bound to re-enact them, if the affairs of Europe should again change their aspect. If the armies of the allies should be repulsed, and destroyed; if Prussia should again be overrun, Austria compelled to make her peace, and Russia driven, in rout and ruin, back to her own "frightful climate," a state of things will again exist favorable to our experiments of commercial restrictions. If the emperor of France should again be able to subdue, or to humble every power in Europe but one, then will be the time for our hitherto favorite policy again to develope itself, and to aid in the last labor of imperial ambition. I trust that no such state of things is near, and that Heaven, in its wise and merciful ordering of events, will save us from that, from which we have seemed hitherto not desirous of saving ourselves. I hope also, that the immense losses and sufferings, which the people of the United States have endured, uselessly endured, under the operations of the restrictive system, will ensure a long abhorrence of its memory.

By the sudden abandonment of all this policy, thousands will be unavoidably ruined, as other thousands were ruined at its commencement. In a commercial country, nothing can be more objectionable than frequent and violent changes. The concerns of private business do not endure such rude shocks, but with extreme inconvenience and great loss. It would seem, however, that there is a class of politicians, to whose taste all change is suited; to whom, whatever is unnatural seems wise, and all that is violent appears great. If great and sudden changes do not agree with their taste, they are at least necessary to their system. They must naturally happen in every course of politics that consists altogether in shifts, and projects, and expedients. There has been, for some of the last years, no calculating in the policy of the government. No man has been able to say what principles would govern it any moment beyond the present. What has made it worse, is that the standard by which some of its leading measures now seem to have been governed, has never before been acknowledged. It has not been before confessed that they depended on events in Europe. On the contrary, we have been a thousand times told, that they had nothing to do with the quarrels of other nations, and that to refer to any such criterion was uncharitable and unjust. Who, of all the supporters of non-importations and embargoes, ever yet told us, frankly and honestly, that they would be abandoned, whenever the power of France should be crushed?

Looking, sir, to the language which has been holden, to the votes which have been given, and to the measures which have been adopted, so recently, who could have imagined that any government could thus suddenly have abrogated its whole system? Since the commencement of the session, we received the message recommending an universal embargo, and more rigorous provisions for enforcing the non-importations. An embargo law was accordingly passed annihilating, at one blow, all the trade of the country, foreign and domestic, and containing provisions and penalties, without example in the legislation of this or any free country. In pursuance of the same policy, and further to enforce the system, this house has since passed a bill, relative to trials in the admiralty courts, which abolishes ancient and settled usages of law, and introduces novel and inconvenient regulations in their stead.—We have received also, from the other house, another bill making still further provisions for a strict and unrelenting execution of these laws. So essential was it deemed to the vital interests of the country to prevent all importation of British goods, that woollen and cotton fabrics, and spirits distilled from cane were to be excluded altogether, come from what quarter they might; because, as they were usually the product of the enemy's country, their neutral character might be colorable only, and false. It was but the other day, that an honorable gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Wright), who usually votes with the majority, moved a resolution for repealing the embargo, but failed in obtaining from the house the favor of taking his resolution into consideration. As little success attended a resolution subsequently moved by my honorable friend from North Carolina (Mr. Gaston). After a whole day's discussion, the house rejected a bill granting liberty to Paul Cuffee to cross the Atlantic for the most honorable purposes of charity and humanity, because it would endanger the safety of the country by violating the embargo. No safe provision could be devised, no adequate security could be given; even the discretion of the President, so safe to the *people* when the law is to be enforced, was not to be trusted with any relaxation. In addition to these proofs of the temper of the government, legislative and other addresses have been presented to us, approving the measures of administration, and expressing the fullest confidence that it would adhere to its system. Yet notwithstanding all this, in a moment—in the twinkling of an eye—the whole system is dissolved. The embargo act, the non-importation act, and all the crowd of additions and supplements, together with all their garniture of messages, reports, and resolutions, are tumbling undistinguished into one common grave. But yesterday, this policy had a thousand friends and supporters; to day it is fallen, and prostrate;—and few "so poor to do it reverence."

Sir, a government which cannot administer the affairs of a nation without producing so frequent and such violent alterations in the ordinary occupations and pursuits of private life, has, in my opinion, little claim to the regard of the community.

It has been said, that the system of commercial restriction was favorable to domestic manufactures, and that if it did nothing but induce the habit of providing for our own wants by our own means, it would deserve to be esteemed a blessing. Every gentleman may remember how often, and how zealously, this consideration has been urged upon us. Those, nevertheless, who were opposed to it, and who thought they understood its real character and true objects, did not hesitate to predict, that the moment any supposed policy of the government required it, manufactures would be sacrificed with as little reluctance as commerce has been.

The same unsparing and remorseless hand, which had prostrated the one, would equally prostrate the other, to meet any new exigency of affairs, to overcome present financial embarrassment, or answer any purpose of temporary expediency. Something is indeed said in the message, in relation to the continuance of the double duties, "as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures."

Sir, I consider the imposition of double duties as a mere financial measure. Its great object was to raise revenue, not to foster manufactures.

It is a part of the war system of taxation.—As the double duties in their origin, had little or no reference to the encouragement of manufactures, so neither will they have in their continuance.

So soon as the want of money abates, the double duties will cease, and this "safeguard to our growing manufactures" be heard of no more.

I do not say the double duties ought to be continued. I think they ought not. But what I particularly object to, is the holding out of delusive expectations to those concerned in manufactures. The proper measure is undoubtedly a new regulation of the tariff of duties, and perhaps an increase on some selected articles. To double the duties on all articles imported, for the purpose of encouraging the domestic manufacture of some, is absurd and preposterous. That sugar, and coffee, and tea, for example, should be subject to this increase of duties, under pretence of encouraging the woollen and cotton manufactures of the eastern states, is ridiculous. I trust no man engaged in manufactures will be deceived by it.

But whatever Government intends to do on this subject it ought to be frank and sincere. Its policy ought to be known, and if it has not a total disregard to the interests of the community, it ought to be constant. In respect to manufactures, it is necessary to speak with some precision.

I am not generally speaking their enemy—I am their friend, but I am not for rearing them or any other interest in hot beds. I would not legislate precipitately, even in favor of them; above all I would not profess intentions in relation to them, which I did not purpose to execute. I feel no desire to push the capital of this country into extensive manufactures, faster than the general progress of our wealth and population propels it.

I am not in haste to see Sheffields and Birminghams in America. Until the population of the country, shall be greater in proportion to its extent, such establishments would be impracticable,

if attempted, and if practicable, they would be unwise.

Whatever manufactures can be conducted in the household, where children may be occupied under parental guardianship and protection, are useful in the highest degree. Many others, cotton and woollens for instance, of which the material constituting the article of chief value, is, or may be the produce of our own soil, are likewise worthy protection and care. But of those products of which the chief ingredient is the labor bestowed, which can be made profitable only by the employment of vast capital, by the minutest division and subdivision of labor, and by the toil of children of both sexes drawn together in great numbers, and put out of sight of those who have a natural Interest in the preservation of their health and morals, one can hardly speak in terms of so decisive approbation. Habits favorable to good morals and free governments are not usually most successfully cultivated in populous manufacturing cities. It is one of the consequences of such employments, to render the laborer altogether dependent on his employer. This arises from the extent to which the division of labor is carried, in great manufacturing establishments. He whose occupation it has been, for his whole life, to perform only one of the many operations necessary to the production of a single article, is necessarily among the most dependent of human beings.

The trite example of the number of persons, sixteen or eighteen, who have all their several labors and operations in the production of a common brass pin, sufficiently illustrates my idea.

One of these laborers, utterly incapable of making and carrying to market on his own account the smallest entire article, is necessarily at the mercy of the capitalist, for the support of himself and family.

Any cause which deprives him of that particular occupation for which only he is fit, by habit and education, throws him a burden on society. As such causes must occur often, it is in the neighbourhood of such establishments, that hands unemployed or ill employed, will be found in greatest numbers.

It is in the manufacturing districts, that England recruits her armies. It is there principally, that those are found who have the least hold on society, and where necessities, or where habits force them to the camp. I am not anxious to accelerate the approach of the period, when the great mass of American labor, shall not find its employment in the field; when the young men of the country shall be obliged to shut their eyes upon external nature, upon the heavens and the earth, and immerse themselves in close and unwholesome work-shops; when they shall be obliged to shut their ears to the bleatings of their own flocks, upon their own hills, and to the voice of the lark that cheers them at the plough, that they may open them, in dust, and smoke, and steam, to the perpetual whirl of spools and spindles, and the grating of rasps and saws; I have made these remarks, sir, not because I perceive any immediate danger of carrying our manufactures to an extensive height, but for the purpose of guarding and limiting my opinions, and of checking, perhaps a little, the high-wrought hopes of some, who seem to look to our present infant establishments, for "more than their nature or their state can bear."

It is the true policy of the government to suffer the different pursuits of society to take their own course, and not to give excessive bounties or encouragements to one over another. This also, is the true spirit of the constitution. It has not, in my opinion, conferred on the government the power of changing the occupations of the people of different states and sections, and of forcing them into other employments. It cannot prohibit commerce, any more than agriculture; nor manufactures any more than commerce. It owes protection to all. I rejoice that commerce is once more permitted to exist; that its remnant, as far as this unblessed war will allow may yet again visit the seas, before it is quite forgotten that we have been a commercial people. I shall rejoice still further, when I see the government pursue an independent, permanent and steady system of national politics; when stretching for the maintenance of rights and the redress of wrongs, on the strength and resources of our own country, and break off all measures which tend, in any degree, to connect us with the fortunes of a foreign power.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, April 11, 1814.

REPEAL OF EMBARGO, &c. LAWS.

THE Committee of Foreign Relations reported the bill from the House of Representatives for Repealing the *Embargo and Non importation Laws*, with a proposition to strike out the two sections which prohibit the departure of American sailors or citizens in neutral vessels. This *amendment* of the bill passed—Yeas 29, Nays 3.

Mr. Varnum, of Mass. moved, that the repeal should not take effect until May; which motion was negatived almost unanimously. Other alterations were proposed, and negatived by large majorities. The question, *Shall this bill, as amended, pass to a third reading?* was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb of Geo. Bibb of Ky. Brown, Chace, Condit, Daggel, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Wells, Whaiton, Worthington—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Howell, Lacock, Turner, Varnum—4.

Tuesday, April 12.

The bill to *Repeal the Embargo, &c. Laws*, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 29, Nays 4. [*The Yeas and Nays were the same as in the above vote.*]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 9.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred a petition from the inhabitants of *Portsmouth*, N. H. praying that the amount of the direct tax collected in said town, might be applied to the relief of the sufferers by fire, *made an unfavorable report.*

Mr. Hale hoped the report would not be agreed to. The calamity at Portsmouth had been very great. If relief was extended to them it would not be the first instance. We had sent provisions to the inhabitants of Caraccas, who suffered by an earthquake. He moved the report be laid on the table. Carried.

Tuesday, April 12.

The bill for the repeal of the *Embargo and Non importation Laws*, came down from the Senate, amended, by having the 3d and 4th sections struck out.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the House concur in the amendments. The question of concurrence was taken without debate, and passed—Yeas 68. Nays 52.

[☞ *The Bill received the signature of the President on the 14th inst.*]

Several bills of minor interest were acted upon;—One was to appropriate 255,000 dollars, as prize money, to the captors of the British fleet on Lake Erie—And another to grant pensions to superannuated officers and seamen of the revenue cutters.

Exportation of Specie.

A bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin and bullion, was read a second time. Mr. W. Reed moved, that it be indefinitely postponed. Motion negatived, 72 to 43. The bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 13.

Relations with France.

Mr. Gaston of N. C. rose to offer a motion which he prefaced by a word or two of explanation. The period of adjournment, he said, was approaching, and an enterval of six months would elapse before Congress would again convene. Mr. G. said he thought it very important, if the Executive was in possession of any information respecting our relations with France, not already in possession of the Public, that it should be laid before the House. He was desirous of such information for another reason. The House was called upon to legislate in relation to France on a bill which has been reported in this House but not yet acted on, to open our ports to the cruisers of France. The House had been informed too, by the President in his late message, that the most astonishing changes had taken place on the continent of Europe. It was important to known how far these changes affected our relations with France and the policy of that measure he alluded to. These were his reasons, and his only reasons for offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House any information touching our relations with France, which in his judgment is not improper to disclose.

This motion was agreed to without a division.—[☞ *The President has communicated to Congress a letter from Mr. Crawford, dated in January, in which he states he had not had but* ONE *interview with the Duke of Bassano during his residence in France.*]

Exportation of Specie.

The bill to *prohibit the exportation of gold and silver*, was read a third time.

Mr. Pickering, of *Mass.* called for the Yeas and Nays, on the passage of the bill, that he might at least record his vote against this remnant of folly and mischief!

Mr. Pitkin, of Conn. opposed the passage of the bill for various reasons. Specie, he said, would always regulate itself. No government, even the most despotic, had ever been successful in prohibiting the exportation of specie. He stated it as a fact generally believed by those acquainted with the subject, that more specie had gone from this country during the last Embargo, than in any like term of time before, notwithstanding the existence of provisions much more severe than those contained in this bill against exportation, &c. He therefore moved that the bill be postponed indefinitely.

Messrs. Grundy and Farrow, thought the bill of doubtful expediency, and should vote for its indefinite postponement; but afterwards Mr. Grundy moved that the bill lie on the table.—This motion was opposed by Mr. Newton, who stated, that the bill had been reported in pursuance of a recommendation from the Executive of the U. States, and ought to be met fairly, and not disposed of by an indirect vote. Mr. Grundy withdrew his motion, and the question, *Shall this bill be indefinitely postponed,* passed.

For it, 63—Against it, 60.

Washington, April 15.

The House of Representatives yesterday determined, by a large majority, against inquiring into the expediency of repealing the law prohibiting the use of British licences. The motion on this subject gave rise to an interesting debate on the subject of licences generally, and particularly on the effect of such licences on the trade which will take place from our ports under present circumstances. The debate having been serious and protracted, the decision may be considered as final and conclusive, at least for the present session. Our commerce will be carried on either by real neutrals or real Americans, and for neutral and American interest.

A bill has passed the Senate, and is now before the House of Representatives, for diminishing the fees of Marshals, Attornies, and Clerks of Courts of the U. States, in certain cases.

Reports from England, &c.

The Swedish ship Prince Carl Johan, commanded by Capt. Oberg, arrived in Newport on Sunday last, in five days from Bermuda, and brings advice,

That on the 10th inst. a ship arrived at Bermuda, 35 days from England, (bringing London papers to the 1st March) the Captain of which informed Capt. O. that in consequence of the despatches which were received in England by the Bramble, the expedition fitting out for America had been suspended; and that it was the general opinion of the merchants in England, that Peace would speedily take place between America and Great-Britain.

Admiral Cochrane was in Bermuda, but would sail for the American coast in a few days. Admiral Warren had sailed for England in the St. Domingo, 74 in company with the Terpsichore French frigate, recently captured.

The Bulwark 74 with the convoy which arrived from England on the 7th, sailed on the 10th for the American coast.

There were about 1000 troops at Bermuda with two 74s, the Majestic razee and two frigates; but nothing was said about any expedition against this country.

About 600 American prisoners remained in Bermuda, but preparations were making to send them to Halifax. No prizes had been sent into Bermuda, since the 8th March.

Court of King's Bench, Feb.7.

The notorious Mary-ann Clark, has been sentenced to 9 months imprisonment for a libel on W. Fitzgerald charging him, from acknowledged motives of resentment, with gross crimes. W. Mitchell, the printer, was sentenced to 4 months imprisonment. Mrs. Clark, before sentence, stated "that she was the mother of a family, and had *daughters*, whom she was educating in the paths of *virtue*, who would be deprived of *her fostering care* if she was confined."

Mrs. Clark had on a rich muslin gown, a scarlet velvet spencer profusely trimmed with broad white lace, a small straw hat, and white lace veil. On entering the Court she threw her veil back, and supported the ardent gaze of the young Barristers with the greatest composure. She received the judgment of the Court with perfect unconcern; and, on retiring, bowed to their Lordships most gracefully and condescendingly! The Court, and all the avenues to it, at Westminster-hall, was crowded at an early hour of the morning, with persons anxious to obtain a view of this celebrated female.

Mrs. Clark no sooner reached her new apartment in Marshalsea, than with her usual pleasantry, she issued the following card to her *fashionable* friends:—"Mrs. M. A. Clarke at home *every evening till further notice.*"

Great Fire in London.—On the 12th February the Custom House, together with the ship Tavern, the Rose and Crown, the Lion Key, the Mitre Tavern, and several Ware houses opposite were laid in ashes. Several lives were lost. The inconvenience to government, and the commercial world, by this lamentable accident must be great indeed.

Late News from France.

We are under great obligations to our friends in New-York for their polite attention in anticipating the Newspapers. We received their latest of the 13th a day earlier than the Gazettes, and last evening translations in addition to what the papers furnish, but at too late an hour for publication.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

April 13.

Arrived this morning the Sch. Grampus Capt. Murphy, in 33 days from Bordeaux Capt. M. informs us, that he hauled out of Bordeaux on the 5th ult. and anchored in the river, in consequence of the rapid approach of Lord Wellington and his army. On the 10th Capt. M. received a communication from town, informing him, that Lord Wellington was within nine leagues of the city, with an army of 160 000 men. A great proportion of the troops were mounted. Of the army about 100 000 are Spanish and Portuguese, and 60 000 British. Marshals Suchet and Soult, it was stated, were not far distant; and it was expected they would form a junction, and that a severe battle would ensue.

Most of the public and much of the private property at Bordeaux had been removed for safety.

By this arrival, Bordeaux papers to the 7th of March, containing Paris dates to the 2d of the same month, and London dates to Feb 22d, are received.

From these papers it appears that, while Lord Wellington was rapidly advancing in the South, the allied armies were retreating in the North of France. The French claim a series of brilliant victories from the 11th to the 20th February, in which they took 14 000 prisoners, 50 cannon, and 10 or 12 stand of colors. The latest news from the armies is to the 26th of February. On that day the head-quarters of the Emperor were at Troyes.

TRANSLATIONS.

Paris, Feb. 18.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen has received the following news from the army, to the 17th in the morning:—

The Emperor, in setting out from Nogent on the 8th to manoeuvre upon the enemy's troops which had advanced by Fortee and Meaux upon Paris, left the corps of the Duke of Belluno and general Girard in advance of Nogent, the 7th corps of the Duke of Reggio at Provins, charged with the defence of the bridges of Bray and Montereau, and General Pajol at Montereau and Melun.

The Duke of Belluno having received accounts that many divisions of the Austrian army had marched from Troyes on the 10th to advance upon Nogent, repassed the Seine with his corps, leaving General Bourmont, with 1200 men at Nogent, for the defence of that city.

The enemy presented themselves on the 11th to enter Nogent. He renewed his attacks the whole day, but always in vain. He was briskly repulsed with the loss of 1500 men killed or wounded. Gen. Bourmont had barricaded the streets, fortified the houses, and taken all his measures for a vigorous defence. This General, who is an officer of distinction, was wounded in the knee—Col. Ravier took his place. The enemy renewed the attack on the 12th, but always ineffectually. Our young troops have covered themselves with glory.—These two days have cost the enemy more than 2000 men.

The Duke of Belluno being informed that the enemy had passed at Bray, thought proper to cut away the bridge of Nogent, and retreated to Nangis. The Duke of Reggio ordered the bridges of Montereau and Melun to be destroyed, and retired upon the river of Zeres.

On the 16th the Emperor arrived at Zeres, and has established his head-quarters at Guignes.

The evening of the battle of Vauchamp (14th) the Duke of Ragusa attacked the enemy at 8 o'clock at Etoges. He took from him 9 pieces of cannon, and has completed the destruction of the Russian division. They have counted on this single point of the field 1500 killed. The success obtained at the battle of Vauchamp has been much greater than we had before understood.

The exasperation of the inhabitants of the country is at its heighth. The atrocities committed by the Cossacks, surpass all imagination. In their intemperate ferocity they have offered violence upon women of 60 years, and girls of 12. They have ravaged and destroyed houses. The Peasants breathing only revenge, conducted by the old soldiers and armed with muskets of the enemy, collected from the field of battle, hunt thro' the woods and destroy all whom they meet—It is estimated that they have already taken 2000 and killed many hundreds.

Letters from the army written from Nangis, on the 17th at noon, announce that the Emperor who had attacked the enemy, had at that time 6000 prisoners in his hands, among whom were many generals and a great number of officers, and 14 pieces of cannon. H. M. pursues his successes.

To day 6000 prisoners made yesterday morning at the battle of Nangis will enter Paris by Charenton.

This evening all Paris resounded with the report of a victory, obtained this morning by H. M. over the Austrian army commanded by Prince Schwartzenburgh. A courier arrived this evening, announces that the Emperor has made 14,000 prisoners; taken 50 pieces of cannon—many generals, and a large quantity of baggage. The army was pursuing its successes.

They speak also, of a new advantage obtained by the Prince Vice Roy.

Paris, Feb. 26.

A park of more than 150 pieces of artillery from the Champ de Mars, will be sent off to the army this day or to-morrow.

Paris, Feb. [illegible]

H. M. the Empress and Queen has received the following news of the situation of the armies on the 19th Feb.

The Duke of Ragusa marched [illegible] when he was apprised that a column of the Russian Imperial Guard, composed of [illegible] of grenadiers, was coming upon Montmirail. He took 400 men, and repulsed the [illegible] to Sezanne, from whence the movements of the Emperor have obliged this corps to proceed by forced marches upon Troyes. On the 17th, at day-break, the Emperor marched from Guignes upon Nangis. The battle of Nangis was one of the most brilliant. The Russian General in Chief was at Nangis with three divisions, which formed his corps d'armee.

General Pahlen commanding the 3rd and [illegible] Russian divisions, and many cavalry, was at Mormant.

The General of division, Gerard, an officer of the highest promise, debouched towards the village of Mormant upon the enemy—a battalion of the 32d regiment of infantry, always worthy of its former reputation, entered the village—Count Valmy, at the head of some dragoons from Spain, turned the village on the left—Count Milhaud turned it on the right—Count Drouot advanced with numerous batteries. In an instant the whole was decided.—The squares formed by the Russian divisions were forced. The whole was taken. Generals and officers, six thousand prisoners, 10,000 muskets, 16 pieces of cannon, and 40 caissons fell into our power. Gen Wittgenstein escaped being taken;—he saved himself in great haste, by retreating to Nogent.—He had announced to Madame Seur Billy, at whose house he lodged at Provins that he would be on the 18th at Paris. He only stopped a quarter of an hour, and told his entertainer—"I have been well beaten,—two of my divisions have been taken—in two hours you will see the French."

General Chateau arrived before Montereau at 10 o'clock in the morning; but from nine o'clock Gen. Bianchi, commanding the first Austrian corps, had taken post with two Austrian divisions and the Wurtemberg division, and upon the heights in advance of Montreau, covered the bridges and the city. Gen. Chateau attacked him—not being sustained by the other divisions, he was repulsed.

Gen. Gerard sustained the combat the whole morning. The emperor arrived there on full gallop—at two o'clock P. M. he attacked.—Gen. Pajol, who marched by the route of Melun, arrived at this moment, executed a fine charge, broke the enemy and drove them into the Seine and into the Yonne. The brave chasseurs of the 7th, debouched on the bridges which the grape shot from more than sixty pieces of cannon forbade him to pass, and we obtained at the same time the double result of being able to pass the bridges, of taking 6000 men, 4 flags, 6 pieces of cannon, and killing from 4 to 5000 of the enemy.

The inhabitants of Montereau were not idle. The musketry, from the windows, augmented the embarrassment of the enemy. The Austrians and Wurtemburgers threw down their arms.

The Duke of Tarentum arrived before Bray,

The Duke of Reggio pursued the enemy from Bovirs upon Nogent.

The Gen. of brigade Montbron, who had been charged to defend Moret and the Forest of Fontainbleau, with 1800 men, abandoned them and retired to Essone.

In the mean time the forest of Fontainbleau, might have been disputed step by step—Gen. Montbrun has been suspended by the Minister General and committed to a court of inquiry.

General Chateau was mortally wounded on the bridge of Montereau, a loss which has sensibly affected the Emperor. He was an officer of the highest promise.

The palace of Fontainbleau has been preserved. The Austrian Gen. Harbeck, who has entered the city, has placed centinels to defend it from the excesses of the Cossacks. The inhabitants do not complain of the Austrians, but of these Tartars—monsters, who dishonor the sovereign who employs them, and the armies who protect them. These robbers are covered with gold and jewels—there has been found from eight to ten watches on those whom the soldiers and peasants have killed. They are true highway robbers!

Thus the army of Schwartzenburgh has been cut up by the defeat of Kleist, (the corps having been in all the engagements,) by the defeat of Wittgenstein, by that of the Bavarian corps, of the Wirtemburgh division, and of the corps, of Gen. Branchi.

Our loss in the battles of Nangis and Montereau does not exceed 400 men, killed or wounded. This, although very improbable, is notwithstanding strictly true! (*Credat Judaeus appella*)—Moniteur.

Paris, Feb. 28.

H. M. the Empress and Queen has received the following account of the situation of the armies on the 27th Feb;

On the 25th the head quarters were at Troyes.

The Duke of Reggio was at Bar-sur-Aube with Gen. Gerard, and the 2d corps of cavalry commanded by Count Valmy.

The Duke of Tarentum was at Mussy l'Eregue, and his advanced guards at Chatillon—He was marching upon l'Aube and Clairvaux.

The Duke of Castiglione, who has under his orders an army of 40,000 men, the greater part select troops, was in motion.

Gen. Marchand was at Chamberry, Gen. Dessaix under the walls of Geneva, and Gen. Musnier had entered Macon; Bourg and Nantua were equally in our power. The Austrian General Bubna, who had menaced Lyons, was in full retreat.

The Prince of Moskwa is at Arci sur-Aobe, the Duke of Belluno at Plancy, the Duke of Padua at Nogent. They were marching on the rear of the remains of the corps of Blucher, Sacken, York and Kliest, who had recieved reinforcements from Soissons, and who were manœuvring upon the corps of the Duke of Ragusa, who was at Ferte Gaucher.

General Duhesme has carried Bar-sur-aube, at the point of the bayonet.

Paris, March 1.

The General of Division, Count Reynier, died yesterday at Paris

Sens was taken by assault on the 11th Feb. after a seige of 12 days, and a bombardment of 40 hours.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1814.

The Restrictive System.

The abandonment of our anti-commercial system is cause of pride to federalism and of congratulation to the country. The federal party have always predicted its inefficiency as a measure of coercion on Great-Britain, and all parties acknowledge its ruinous operation on the commercial and agricultural interests of this country. —It was however a favorite system with our national *rulers.*—They labored long and unintermitted for its introduction. They addressed our pride in its support. Placed at a distance from foreign nations, with an exuberant soil and with abundant productions, by withholding supplies from the British navy and army and by checking the importations of their woollens and broadcloths, we should at the same time depopulate their fleet and starve *their army;* bring ruin to their manufactories and bankruptcy to their merchants. This system too was in accordance with the views and agreeably to the recommendation of our inflexible friend, *the Emperor of France.* It was generated *in Paris.* It was a powerful link in the chain of their continental system, which was intended to bind the commerce of Europe. No wonder then it had charms, fascinating to our President. No matter, if it bore with an intolerable weight upon our own shoulders, so long as it crushed to the earth the power of Britain.

As a counterpart to their Non-Importation and to complete the climax of our restrictive energies, the President six months ago, recommended the immediate imposition of the Embargo. What! An Embargo, while the winds of December were blowing from our coasts the hostile fleets of the enemy. An embargo, when the winter storms had broken up the blockades—and our vessels of war, our privateers and our letters of marque, had nothing to fear from capture themselves, and their rich *prizes,* spoils legalized by a state of war, could return unmolested into our ports, to replenish our treasury and enrich their owners!—An embargo—to destroy the little remnant of our fisheries—to cut off our coasting trade, and debar our own citizens from profitable traffic with neutrals. Under these circumstances an Embargo was laid. The friends of Commerce urged in vain how inoperative it would be on the enemy at that time, and how much misery and disgrace and want, it would entail on our own citizens; how it would unsettle the foundations of trade and embarrass and disconcert all those calculations on which regular commerce had enterprise had built its hopes of profit. The minority in Congress, as if gifted with the spirit of prophecy foretold of the Embargo, how uncertain would be its life & how ignominious would be its death; that it would be exposed to reproach by its friends and to ridicule by its enemies, and that finally in the twinkling of an eye, it would fall prostrate and friendless into the tomb, remembered only for the sufferings it has produced, and the embarrassments it has occasioned.

What six months ago was prophecy, is now history. The recommendation of Mr. Madison had the effect of law. Even in the Senate, the Embargo was despised by some democratic members and ridiculed by others. Mr. Giles voted for it to destroy the President's popularity, and General Smith to propitiate the favor of the Baltimore Mob—our western patriots from beyond the mountains, saw in this measure, they were to starve the enemy, to vindicate sailors' rights, to restore the freedom of the seas. It was then the hireling prints of administration extolled the wisdom of the Embargo, and to sustain with fortitude its losses was declared to be the essence of Patriotism.

But let us attend to the history of its life and the circumstances of its death. But a few weeks had elapsed, before the people realized, though the Embargo might oppress the enemy, it was a burden insupportable to ourselves. Our southern brethren complained that their flower and grain and cotton and rice and tobacco, lying on their hands *without a market for them,* would inevitably lead to ruin. Another Loan was to be obtained, and all the specie in the country was in the banking houses of New-England merchants. Their favor must be solicited. The Canada campaign must fail for want of means for its prosecution. The revenue having ceased, resort to duties on imported articles from Britain, become inevitable. More than all, arrivals from Europe brought the glad tidings of the defeat of the Tyrant and the success of the Allied Armies. Holland and Germany and Sweden, were shaking off the yoke of Napoleon, and asserting their Independence. *Our rulers* deserted their friend and ally, who "loves the Americans," in the hour of his *severest calamity,* just as I hope the people of this country will desert their rulers, now their folly and wickedness are brought to light; Rulers, who have trifled with our interests, and disgraced the character of our nation.

Napoleon has issued a decree at Troyes 24th of Feb. declaring as traitors all Frenchmen who shall wear the decorations of the ancient dynasty in places occupied by the enemy.

A report has been in circulation of the death of the Prussian Gen. York, at Chateau Thierry. This General breathed his last sigh at that place, where every aid which humanity required was furnished to him.

The King of Naples is acting against the French troops in Italy.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Several columns of interesting matter in type is unavoidably omitted.

Items of News, &c.

The apprehensions of an immediate attack on this place have in a great measure subsided.—No pains have been spared to put the harbor in the best state of defence,—and the shipping has been removed up the river.—We hope our country friends, who have been deterred from coming to market, will improve their time in *fattening* their beeves and calves, for little better than carrion have the stalls afforded this spring.

Andrew W. Bell and William Langdon, Esquires, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. *Storer.*

Mr. Nathaniel Folsom, 3d. is appointed Adjutant of the Portsmouth Regiment.

S. G. Derby, Esq. of Salem, Ms. is elected General of the 1st Brigade 2d division.

The session of Congress ended on Monday last.—A resolve passed altering the time of their next meeting to the 4th Monday in October.

William M. Richardson, Esq. of Massachusetts, has resigned his seat in Congress.

The British Schr. Friends Adventure, prize to the Privateer Fox, of this port, with a cargo of 60 puncheons rum, 53 hhds. molasses, 13 hhds. and 7 bbls sugar, arrived at Portland on Sunday last. A few days before capturing the above vessel the Fox captured and burnt a brig with lumber from Halifax for St. John's, N. F.

Admiral Cochrane has not, as has been stated, arrived in the Chesapeake; the firing heard at Norfolk, which was supposed to announce this event, was occasioned by the change in Admiral Cockburn's flag, he being promoted from Vice Admiral of the blue to the white.

It is generally understood that the late attack on the shipping in Connecticut was in consequence of the repeated attempts at a sub-marine explosion of the British ships on the New-London station. If any thing be necessary to increase our abhorrence of this *American* mode of warfare, it may be observed that on board all the British ships, there are American prisoners who must share the fate of the crew, should these inhuman attempts prove successful.

Commodore Chauncey, and the officers commanding the troops at Sackett's harbor, have, in consequence of a suspicion that *spies* were lurking about the camp, offered a reward of 500 dollars for their apprehension to conviction.

The sloop of war Erie, not being able to proceed to Sea, in consequence of the great force of the enemy in the Chesapeake, has returned to Baltimore and has been dismantled. The crew as usual *ordered to the lakes!*

The U. S. frigate Constitution has arrived in Boston from Salem.

A part of the British naval force on Lake Champlain, have lately been seen off Cumberland Head.—Their object was undoubtedly to ascertain the practicability of making an attempt to destroy the U. S. flotilla at Vergennes. In consequence of this movement His Excellency Gov. Chittenden ordered out a considerable number of troops for its protection.

Major General Wade Hampton has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by government.

Gen. Wilkinson has returned with his army to Plattsburgh—Letters from that place, speak of the late Quixotte excursion into Canada, as having broken down and wasted the army equal to a campaign—that the condition of the soldiers and especially of the wounded was most deplorable.

General Brown on the 24th ult. marched with about 1600 men in the direction of Niagara, as far as Geneva, when he received a counter order, and accordingly returned with the troops as far as Salina. Here he was again ordered "to the right about," and at the last dates was making the best of his way towards Niagara.

The General Election in Connecticut took place last week, and resulted in the re-election of His Excellency Governor Smith, and all the old Federal Officers.

The Election in Rhode Island has likewise terminated in favor of the Federal candidates.

Governor Meigs has entered upon his new duties as Postmaster-General in Washington.

The permanent residence of the Attorney General of the United States is in future to be in Washington.

The New-York Evening Post as well as other Papers we have noticed consider the Boston Daily Advertiser the first *daily* print ever established in the New-England metropolis. This is not the the fact. "The Polar Star," a daily paper was published in that town at least twenty years ago. Caleb P. Wayne, Esq. of Philadelphia, likewise established a Daily Gazette in that place previous to the year 1800, and a democratic daily paper has since that period been printed in Boston.

Adjutant General Duane has relinquished the publication of the Aurora in Philadelphia. The *perpetual motion* attributed to the General has failed, and a Mr. Wilson is in future to *turn the crank.*

The house furniture, carriages, &c. of Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, are advertised for sale at Washington, on the 2d of May.

In the Senate, the resolutions of Mr. Gore, on the subject of the power of the Executive in respect to foreign missions, have been indefinitely postponed.

The Pope had been set at liberty and returned to Rome, prior to the 29th January, as letters of that date from Bordeaux advise.

A London paper of the 11th February says, "We understand Government has resolved that the proposed negociations with America shall not go forward as long as the President of the United States persists in his imprisonment of our officers, as a guarantee for the traitors who are to be tried by our laws."

The snow fell 12 feet deep in the west of England in the beginning of January.

The last bulletin issued of his Majesty's health states—"His bodily health is good, but his disorder is unabated."

The following are the signals ordered, and communicated by brigade orders, to be given (in Boston) in case of an attack upon the town by the enemy, or imminent danger of one; viz:

By Day—Two Guns fired in quick succession, and a Red Flag hoisted in the Navy-Yard at Charlestown.

By Night.—Three Guns fired in quick succession, and two Lanthorns hoisted perpendicularly in the Navy-Yard—And the Selectmen have given directions that these signals be communicated to the Citizens of the town by the tolling of the Bells.

The members of the several military companies have received orders to appear on the giving of the above signals, at the places of parade assigned for their respective companies, and there wait for further orders.

Amy Darden!—The committee on claims and pensions have been discharged from the further consideration of the petition of this lady, whose husband's horse was lost in the war, and whose claim for reimbursement has been presented at every session of Congress since the adoption of the constitution.—We understand the old lady is by no means discouraged in consequence of the trifling opposition she has met, but that her claim will be urged with renewed vigor, at the October session, when she don't despair of obtaining redress for her long endured wrongs.

London, Feb. 19.

Since the arrival of Mr. Sylvester, the state-messenger, several meetings of the Cabinet have taken place. The last continued four hours. On the council's breaking up, Mr. Brown, messenger of state, received orders to hold himself in readiness to set out for Chatillon-sur-Seine. *Journal de Paris.*

DONATIONS.

Amount received by the Committee as published in the last Oracle	Ds.74,357 05
Additional amount from Portsmouth	1,619 50
Society of Friends in Lynn	125 00
Walpole, N H.	197 25
Wm. Burley, Esq. Beverly	100 00
	Ds.76,398 80

DIED,

In Ohio, Captain Joseph Carpenter, aged 36, senior editor of the Western Spy, published in Cincinnati; a native of Massachusetts. He was a true American and a zealous advocate for our excellent republican institutions—although not one of those who was convinced of the necessity or propriety of the present war, yet he held it to be a correct maxim, and never to be deviated from in a republican government, that when called on by the proper authority, it was the duty of every good citizen to obey. In compliance with this truly patriotic principle, at the call of his country, he willingly relinquished the prosecution of a lucrative business, and the society and endearments of an amiable family to encounter the perils and hardships of a winter campaign on our Indian frontier. The undertaking proved too great for his constitution; he closed an honorable and useful life in the service of his country.

In Exeter. Capt. George Haliburton, aged 72; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Gideon Lamson, 59.

In Washington City, Mr. Enoch Parrott, late of Durham.

In Beverly, Mercy Meek, wife of Capt. *Thomas Meek,* of Marblehead.

In this town, Mrs. Hannah Chadbourn, relict of *Thomas Chadbourn,* Esq. aged 77 years. Like a shock of corn in autumn, and ripe for the bliss of immortality, she has descended to the storehouse of the grave, with the affections of her relatives, to receive the reward which awaits the aged christian at the day of retribution.

Mrs. Greenough.

MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.

Killed on Friday evening last week, by the falling of a stick of timber, in endeavoring to hoist it from a gundola on board the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, in this harbour, Mr. RODGERS of Kennebunk, masters mate of said vessel.—On Sabbath afternoon his remains were interred in the north burying ground, attended by the officers and crew of the W.

BOSTON GLASS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that they can be furnished, at the shortest notice, with all kinds of Boston made Glass, at the Manufactory prices, on application to

S. LARKIN,

Agent for the Boston Glass Manufacturing Company

April 23.

Wanted,

A STEADY, attentive BOY, to do the out door work of a family—also gardening. Inquire at this Office.

April 23

Dancing.

MR. SCHAFFER respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public that his Spring Quarter for the instruction of young masters and misses in the polite accomplishment of DANCING has commenced at the Assembly Room in Vaughan street.

He has room for several more pupils, that he would be happy to instruct. For particulars apply at Messrs. Tappan & Foster's Bookstore, where a subscription paper is left.

April 23.

Musick Society.

A STATED Meeting of the *Rockingham Sacred Musick Society* will be holden at Rye, on WEDNESDAY, 11th of May next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of *Mr. Simon Goss.*

For particular reasons a general and punctual attendance is requested.

HOSEA HILDRETH,

Exeter, April 23, 1814. *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

ALL Persons *in any way* indebted to the estate of the Hon. JOSEPH PEIRCE, Esquire, of Alton, deceased, are requested to make payment to the Subscriber without further delay. M. W. PEIRCE.

Portsmouth, April 23, 1814.

Went adrift or Stolen,

A Whale Boat, from Jacob Sheafe's wharf, at the point of Graves, on the 20th or 21st inst. Whoever will give information, or bring said Boat to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded.

REUBEN S. RANDALL.

April 23, 1814.

Grand Lodge.

THE Officers and Members of the GRAND LODGE of the state of New-Hampshire, the District Deputy Grand Master, and the Masters and Wardens of subordinate Lodges, are informed that the General Assembly of the Grand Lodge, will be holden at the Lodge Room in Portsmouth, on *Wednesday* the 27th day of April, 5814, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

By order,

CHARLES TAPPAN,

April 23, 5814. *Grand Secretary.*

THE Commissioners appointed by the Hon. Stephen Thacher, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of York, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JONATHAN HODGDON,

late of Berwick, wheelwright, deceased, and six months being allowed for that purpose hereby give notice that they will attend that duty on the first Monday of May next, and the first Mondays of the five following months, at the dwelling-house of Mr. *Hiram Hayes* in said Berwick, from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH PRIME,

JOHN SHOREY.

Berwick, April 23, 1814.

Joshua Wentworth

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has just received from Alfred and offers for sale at his store opposite the brick market in Court street, a fresh assortment of

Shaker Garden Seeds,

which are warranted to be of the *last year's growth*—as he disposed of all his *old stock* last winter, and now all is new. The public at large may be assured of their being fresh and good.

West-India Goods & Groceries

April 23. as usual.

Board of Health.

AT a meeting of the Board of Health of the town of Portsmouth, held April 7th 1814, the following rules and regulations were adopted, which are to take effect after twenty days, from their publication, agreeably to the law of this State passed in June 1799, (together with an additional act passed in June 1803) entitled "an act empowering the inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth to appoint Health Officers, and for preventing nuisances in said town."

As every individual must consider himself interested in the preservation of Health in the town—the board presume the acknowledgment thereof will be discovered by readily aiding in the execution of, and in conforming to said rules and regulations.

Article 1. Waste water of houses, yards, &c. shall be directly conveyed into a sewer or vault.

Article 2. No person shall be allowed to throw any dead animal, or offals of animals, any vegetable matter into any street, lane, alley, or any dock, upon any wharf, but shall bury, or throw them into the river beyond low water mark.

Article 3. The Board do order all sellers of fish at the Markets of this town not to throw any offals of fish in any street, lane or alley, in any dock, or up on any wharf, but that they be thrown into the river beyond low water mark.

Article 4. Persons vending meat at the stalls, shall not be allowed to leave any offals of animals over night: Persons vending vegetables in or around any of the markets shall not be suffered to leave any refuse thereof; but shall deposit it in some place directed for nuisance generally.

Article 5. The contents of vaults and privies too near the surface must be removed immediately, as it will be much better to have it done now, than in June or July at double the expense.

Article 6. The offals of animals must be removed from slaughter houses and the yards connected therewith once in twenty-four hours.

The Board give notice that neglect in complying with the above rules and regulations, will be prosecuted as the law directs.—

B. HUNKING,

B. YEATON,

J. MUSHAWAY,

— *Health Committee.*

State of New-Hampshire, Rockingham, ss.

We the subscribers, two of the Justices of the Peace, unus quorum, within and for said county, do hereby approve of the foregoing rules and regulations. Witness our hands at Portsmouth in said county, on the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord, 1814.

R. C. SHANNON,

Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum.

JOSEPH SEAWARD.

April 23, 1814. *Justice Peace.*

Board of Health.

IN conformity to the laws of the United States and the laws of this state, (for the preservation of health, for the regular quarantine of vessels, suspected of any contagious disease) the Board of health have adopted the following rules and regulations, which are to be in force from and after the first day of May next, until the first day of November. And the Board of the accommodation & safety of vessels subject to quarantine, have established a place in the harbor between Fort Constitution and Clark's Island (so called) to be considered as quarantine ground.

Article 1. Every master or commanding officer arriving with his vessel at the port of Portsmouth by night from any foreign port shall cause his vessel to be brought to an anchor, there to remain till permission to proceed is obtained from the commanding officer at Fort Constitution.

Article 2. All masters or commanding officers of any vessel, arriving at the harbor or port of Portsmouth, from any of the West India Islands, from the Dutch and Spanish Main or from any port or ports within the straights of Gibraltar or any other port, subject to the plague, yellow fever, small pox, or any malignant, pestilential or contagious diseases, shall immediately on being hailed from Fort Constitution bring his vessel to anchor on quarantine ground, there to remain till notice is given, by a flag provided for such a purpose to some of the Health committee who will immediately repair on board and give such directions respecting the time any vessel ought to perform quarantine, together with the directions for the clearing as in their opinion may be thought necessary, and by other orders to take off the subjection and restriction whenever the circumstances will admit.

Article 3. Every master or commanding officer of any vessel arriving which is subject to quarantine (after receiving notice of his vessel being so subject) is forbid landing, or suffering to be landed any person, goods, apparel, bedding, merchandize of any kind, without permission of the Health Officers, likewise all persons are forbid going on board any vessel, during her quarantine.

The above regulations, every owner, master, supercargo, and consignee are requested strictly to observe, otherwise they may expect to be prosecuted, as the law directs—likewise they are requested to pay particular attention to the orders of the commander at Fort Constitution who is authorised forcibly to detain any vessel attempting wilfully to pass.

The expenses for visiting and cleansing, must be paid before a certificate is given.

B. HUNKING,

B. YEATON,

J. MUSHAWAY,

— *Health Committee.*

State of New-Hampshire, Rockingham, ss.

We the subscribers two of the Justices of the Peace, unus quorum, within and for the said county, do hereby approve of the foregoing rules and regulations. Witness our hands, at Portsmouth in said county the 12th day of April in the year of our Lord 1814.

R. C. SHANNON,

Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum.

JOSEPH SEAWARD,

Portsmouth, April 23. *Justice Peace.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY—11 o'clock,

At the Auction Store, Market Street.

12 boxes Raisins; 2 bags Pepper;
2 bbls. Moravian; 1 cask Currants
2 puncheons W. I. Rum;
1 cask W. I. Shrub; 4 hhds. N. E. Rum;
2 bbls. Sugar; 1 bbl white Sugar;
3 bbls. and 9 bags Coffee;
1 box Souchong Tea; 6 boxes Chocolate;
1 bbl. Irish Beef; 3 bbls. Bread;
2 tierces Lamp Oil.—Also—
Feather Beds; Tables; Chairs;
1 Liquor Case; Muskets; Swords;
Quadrants; a quantity of Boots—and many other articles.

April 23. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

This Day at 11 o'clock,

AT my Office will be offered for Sale Sundry Merchandize, among which are,

A number of volumes of new and second hand Books;
A counting house Desk and Book Case,
A quantity of Lampblack,
Buttons, some Cloth, Quadrants, Charts,
Hats, Feather Beds, Chairs, Tables,
Decanters, Wine and Porter Glasses,
Tumblers, Bottle Stands,
Iron Bars for Window Shuts,
A few boxes Herrings;
A few dozen men's and women's Shoes,
A few bottles Castor Oil—and some other articles.—Also—
A few bundles English assorted Glass Ware, per pound sterling,
2 hhds N. E. Rum.
9 chests Souchong Tea, and
10 bbls. Superfine N. York fresh Flour,

At private Sale,

50 boxes brown Havanna Sugar;
W. I. & N. E. Rum;
Superfine Flour; Souchong Tea, &c.

WM. BOYD, *Auct. & Broker.*

N. B. Money exchanged and good Notes discounted. April 23.

Stock in Trade at Auction!

Next Wednesday and Thursday,

WILL be sold at Public Auction, at the Store of SLOCOMB & WILLIAMS, corner of North and Federal Street, *SALEM,*

The entire STOCK of said Store, consisting of *GROCERIES, MEDICINES, DRUGS* and *DYE-STUFFS,* in lots to suit purchasers:

Among which are the following:

10,000 lb. of excellent Coffee, in hhds. and bags.
33 pipes, half pipes, quarter casks, and half quarter casks of Madeira, Vidonia, Santorine, Sicen, Malaga, and other Wines;
125 cases old rich Wines;
100 boxes Olive Oil;
Pipes and half pipes do;
100 kegs, fresh, fine, and superfine Mustard, a superior quality;
1200 lbs. Wend's best N. York Starch;
1000 lbs. Cassia, &c. &c. &c.
10000 lbs. Rom. Vitriol;
2000 do. Muriatic Acid;
1000 double Aqua Fortis;
Fett Carboys Nitre Fortis;
1000 lbs. refined Borax;
30 hhds. ground Camwood;
Few tons do. in Stick;
53 casks, ground Bar Wood, Logwood, Fustic, and yellow Ebony;
Few tons Fustic and Logwood in stick;
Few hhds. Copperas;
20 boxes China Vermillion;
100 do fresh Spermaceti;
75 cases and boxes Vials assorted;
15 boxes Arrow Root;
3000 Colombo;
2000 Squills;
10000 Gum Senegal;
21 cases Ol Almonds, fresh;
11 do. Ol Cinnamon and Ol Anise
21 do. do. Menth pip. and com.
4000 Annisseed, &c. &c. &c.

Also, they will Lease,

The CELLAR under the Baptist meeting-house.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely—to commence with the Groceries.

Conditions of Sale—under 200 dollars cash; 200 to 1000 dollars 60 days; above 1000 dollars 2 and 4 months, for approved endorsed notes.

April 23.

To be Sold at Public Auction, on the 28th day of April inst. at 12 o'clock, on the premises,

A two story Dwelling-House, partly finished, 36 by 18 feet—situated on Cross and Mason streets, on a lot measuring on each street 51 feet.

Conditions made known on application to

ISAAC SMITH, or

S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

On MONDAY, May 16th, at 12 o'clock,

WILL be Sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of at private sale,

The lot of LAND in Buck-street formerly owned by Capt. T. B. Stevens, and the easterly part of which is now occupied by the store of Jacob Cutter, Esq. It will be sold in lots 21 feet front, and 100 feet deep exclusive of a common passage way of 10 feet.

A lot 27 feet by 45 feet, back of Mr. Robert Ham's land and adjoining land of Capt. H. Seaward, on a common passage way of 10 feet, will be sold separately from the other lots.

Sale on the premises if fair weather, otherwise at Brown's Inn. Terms will be liberal and made known at the Sale.

JOHN PIERCE.

Portsmouth, April 20 1814.

De la Fayette,

An historical Novel, illustrating the character and manners of the court of Louis the 13th. By Madame de Genlis.

The poetical works of Gray and Goldsmith, in neat miniature editions.

Hall's sermons on various subjects,

Just received by

James F. Shores.

New Works.

Just received at Tappan & Foster's Bookstore & Circulating Library,

"Levity and Sorrow," a German story, in 2 volumes, with a primer, by *Kotzebue*

"*Mademoiselle de la Fayette,*" an Historical Novel, illustrating the character and manners of the court of Louis XIII. By *Mad. de Genlis*

New-England Medical Journal, No. 2, vol. [illegible]

TO MY AULD COAT.

(From the Poems of Wm. Ingram.)

FAREWELL! farewell! long hast thou worn,
Though thread-bare, clouted now, and torn,
A trusty servant, e'en and morn,
To me thou'st been;
And grateful still I winna scorn,
My guid auld frien'.

A bield thou wast in stormy weather;
And mony a blast we've brash'd together;
And mony a time did I consider,
Wi' dowie mane,
What way I wad procure anither,
When thou wast gane.

I ne'er was fond of being braw,
And poets maun na often fa'
To cast their duddy claise awa'
When they twin hare;
Their thraldom aften is na ·ma'
Ere they get mair.

Ance on a day I was right vain
To countenance thee as my ain,
And to protect thee frae the rain
Wi' jerkin blue,
That stormy weather might na stain
Thy glossy hue.

Corroding Time! thy tooth devours
The brazen walls of massy towers,
And levels potentates and powers
To low estate;
Nor strength nor beauty here insures
A better fate.

Since the best things decay and rot,
Need I repine that my auld coat
Is doom'd to share the common lot,
And yield to time:
Like it I soon shall be forgot—
For a' my rhyme.

Late U. S. Brig Argus.

Dr. Inderwick's Report of the killed and wounded, on board the U. S. brig of war Argus, in an action with the British sloop of war Pelican, on the 14th of August, 1813.

Wm. H. Allen, Esq. captain, severely wounded—since dead—shot in the head.

Mr. Edwards,	midshipman,	killed, lost b. legs.	
Mr. Delphy,	do.	do.	
Joshua Jones,	seaman,	do.	
John Finley,	do.	do.	
Wm. ——,	do.	do.	
Geo. Gardner,	do.	do.	
Lieut. Watson,	severely wounded.		
Mr. M'Leod,	boatswain,	do.	
Joshua Jordan,	boats. m.	do. since dead.	
James White,	carpenter,	do.	do.
John Young,	qr. master,	do.	
Francis Egbert,	seaman,	do.	
James Kelham,	do.	do.	
Charles Baxter,	do.	do.	
John Nugent,	do.	do.	
James Hall,	do.	do.	
Wm. Horington,	do.	do.	

(From the Federal Republican.)

FREE TRADE, SAILORS RIGHTS, AND PAPER MONEY!

Yesterday was an eventful day in congress. The resolution to establish a National Bank, passed by a majority of seven votes. The committee of foreign relations reported a bill repealing the embargo and non-importation acts. Gen. Desha introduced his paper money plan.

Each of these propositions had their incident worthy of notice. Connected with the first, merriment on the one side, and mortification on the other, were produced by a motion of Mr. Webster, to make the same reference of the bill, which had lately come down from the senate, enforcing and making more complete, the restrictive system.

Upon the second question, although not one word had been said in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolution to establish a National Bank, the minority were charged with *inconsistency* in the vote they were about to give, with a determination to abandon their principles, in order to embarrass the administration—they were accused of favoring an indefinite postponement, lest if a bill was introduced, it might be made so palatable, that they could not help voting for the bank, &c. If there was any truth in all this, Mr. Editor, and such reasons had been confidentially assigned, was it not like telling tales out of school to mention them in debate? Or at least was it politic to mention it? And, it was mentioned, is it not proper that the persons should be known, that the influence of motives deemed unworthy should not be ascribed to a whole party where an individual is only to blame?

As to the paper money project, Mr. Wright, in the course of debate, ascribed all the financial difficulties of administration to the failure of the committee of ways and means to provide a fund for the payment of the interest of the public debt. This brought up Mr. Eppes, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed his horror of paper money. That there was paper money enough in circulation, that rather than increase it to gratify the wants of the government, he would prefer diminishing those *wants*; in other words, give up the war, or begin with a system of retrenchment. In short, Mr. Eppes would agree to any thing short of a surrender of independence and liberty, rather than adopt the paper money plan. He will, of course, be against a bank which will issue 30 millions of notes.

Mr. Desha wanted watch seals, hats, and boots taxed. Mr. Wright proposed an amendment, to tax carriage horses in the District of Columbia; and another gentleman moved an amendment to tax *race horses*——Mr. Wright being a *racer*, or what is called one of the turf, would not agree, no more than he would to a tax upon *fighting cocks*. Mr. Grundy had set all this a going by acknowledging, with a rueful countenance, the alarming pecuniary embarrassments of government. Yet the Intelligencer said the other day, more money was engaged for the government than would probably be wanted. I never saw any thing like the proceedings of yesterday, taking all things together.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN S. SHERBURNE, Esquire, Judge of the District Court for said District, I shall Sell at Public Auction, at PORTSMOUTH, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of April instant, at 10 of the clock before noon, the following MERCHANDIZE, viz.

10 dozen Scissors,
8 dozen Razors, 20 small Bells,
2 pieces of black Lace,
17 dozen Hatbands and Buckles,
10 pieces of Gown-Trimmings,
1 bunch of Twist, 10 Penknives,
1 piece of white Lace,
1 piece British Shirting, 5 cotton Shawls,
28 cotton Handkerchiefs,
30 yards Muslin, 2 Gown-Patterns,
15 yards of silk-&-cotton Goods,
12 yards Cambric, and
17 Bandannah Handkerchiefs,—

Decreed forfeited for a violation of the laws of the United States, and ordered to be sold accordingly.

Portsmouth, April 6th, 1814.

MICHAEL M'CLARY, *Marshal*

April 9.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES of AMERICA. }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

PURSUANT to sundry warrants from the Honorable JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, I do hereby give this public notice, that I shall Expose and Sell at Public Auction, and to the highest bidder,

At the Dwelling-House of JOHN TOWN, Innholder, within the Town of HILLSBOROUGH, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April inst. at ten o'clock A. M. the following MERCHANDIZE,—namely:

About four thousand yds. of Calico,
Fifteen hundred yards of Gingham,
Forty yards of Broadcloth,
Two part pieces of Lace Muslin,
Two cannisters of Iron Wire,
Sixty yards of Dimity,
And sundry other articles,—all of an excellent quality;

The said Merchandize having been decreed forfeit in said Court, and ordered to be Sold for whom it may concern.

Dated at Portsmouth, this 6th day of April, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY, *Deputy Marshal.*

April 9.

FARM.

FOR Sale, a FARM in Lee, adjoining the farm of Messrs. N. A. & J. Haven, about half a mile from the meeting house on the road to Northwood. The Farm contains a good two story House, Barn and Blacksmith's Shop, and an orchard which produces from 4 to 6 hogsheads of cider yearly, and as fine a Garden as there is within 20 miles.—The house stands on rising ground, and is pleasantly situated—about ten rods off is a fine Tan-Yard. The Farm would make a good stand for a Tavern, or for a blacksmith, or a shoemaker, or a tanner. It will be sold on reasonable terms. Any person wishing to purchase is requested to call on WILLIAM PICKERING, boat builder, in Lee, or DAN'L PICKERING, boat builder, in Portsmouth.

Lee, April 16, 1814.

To the Industrious & Enterprising.

THE subscribers, being separate owners of a considerable number of *House Lots*, in different parts of the village of Athens, in the state of New-York, would be willing to sell a sufficient number to accommodate 50 or 100 merchants and artizans in eligible situations for business. The price will be 30 per cent. lower than the same are generally sold to individuals; the lots to be improved within a reasonable time.

This village is situated on the Hudson River, opposite the city of Hudson, and is generally allowed to be the best site on the river for a great commercial town; being at the head of ship navigation, and having a good, safe and extensive harbour. The materials for building are abundant and cheap. The water is good and the situation pleasant and healthy. It communicates easily with the great western country, and the immense produce which will naturally be brought to it will ensure its growth. The compact part of the village contains about 1000 inhabitants. For particulars see "Spafford's Gazetteer of the state of New-York."

Like other places on the Hudson river, it is less influenced by political events than almost any other part of the United States.

Liberal credit will be given if desired.

Athens, Dec. 31, 1813.

ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK Jun.
SIMEON NEWTON DEXTER,
TIMOTHY BRONKER,
ISAAC NORTHROP,
WILLIAM FRASER,
SAMUEL HAMILTON,
WILLIAM BYRNS.

Jan. 22. (6m)

Harper's Speech.

SPEECH of Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq delivered at Annapolis, Jan. 20, 1814, at the celebration of the recent triumphs of the allies in Germany.

Sermons for Family Reading, abridged from the works of eminent divines, by Mrs. Trimmer.

Lewis & Clark's Expedition up the Missouri, during the years 1804, 5 and 6, with a life of Capt. Lewis from the pen of Mr. Jefferson,

Just received by

TAPPAN & FOSTER.

Piscataqua Missionary Society.

THE annual meeting of the Piscataqua Missionary Society will be held in the Court-House in this town, on *Wednesday the 4th of May next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of the members is requested. A SERMON will be delivered in the afternoon or evening in the north meeting house, and a collection made to aid in accomplishing the objects of the institution.

AMOS TAPPAN,
Portsmouth, April 16, 1814. *Secretary*

Wanted,

An Apprentice to the Tailoring Business. CHARLES HARDY,

March 5.

FOR SALE BY
HUGH CLARKSON,

3 hhds. Old West-India RUM,
warranted pure—also,
50 barrels CIDER.

Portsmouth, April 16.

Levi Jenness

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has taken the store nearly opposite the Brick-Market, recently occupied by *Mr. Joseph Hall*,

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

West-India Goods, Wines and Groceries,

Which he can recommend to be of a superior quality, and will be sold as cheap as can be bought in Portsmouth. April 16.

Wise & Beahan

HAVE just received and now offer for sale, at their *Hat-Store* in Congress-street,

A few cases BOSTON HATS, of the first quality.

A large assortment of youths' and children's Fur and Morocco Hats; men's and boys' Felt ditto.—ALSO—

Beaver, Camels' Hair, Galloon, Stopping Brushes, Bow-Strings, Morocco Skins, Cards, and many other articles in the Hatting Line. *April* 16.

French, India & Domestic Goods.

Lemuel Draper

HAS just received and offers for sale,
A VARIETY OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
Among which are,

French black Lustring, of a superior quality,
Black and colored Levantine Silks,
India black Lustrings and Satinets,
Canton and Italian black Crapes,
A variety of colored double Florence Lustrings,
Ladies & gentlemen's black silk Hose & Gloves,
Black unglazed Cambrics, black Florentine,
Plain book and fancy thin Muslins,
French and German 7-8 and 4-4 Linens,
Long and short black kid Gloves,
A great variety fancy Ribbons,
6-4 & 7-4 French silk & imitation cotton Shawls,
Variety colored Canton Crapes,
Bandannah and Flag Handkerchiefs,
Company yellow and white Nankeens,
Blue do. fine India Cottons,
Straw Hats and Bonnets,
Factory Ginghams, Stripes,
Chambrays, Checks,
Shirtings and Bedtick, &c. &c. &c. &c.

ON HAND,

Real Superfine navy blue and black Broadcloth,
Green mix'd do. suitable for summer wear,
Double mill'd blue and black Cassimeres,
Double and single mill'd drab do.
Blue Imperial Cords and Stockinetts,
Dark mix'd Satinets, best quality,
Plain white and fancy Quiltings,
Dimoties, York Stripes,
India blk silk Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambrics, silk Umbrellas—

Together with a great variety of other PIECE GOODS [illegible] the season. April 16.

Spring Goods.

WM. JONES, Jr.

OFFERS for sale the following GOODS, which are now opening at Store No. 6, Market-street.

Twill'd Silks; best double Florences;
India Lustrings and Sarsnets;
Color'd Modes and Sarsnets;
Best blk. Florentine Vestings;
India Dimities and Quiltings;
Black Canton and Italian Crapes;
Common Modes; Love Ribbons;
Black undress'd Cambrick;
Pink, buff and lilac Ginghams;
6-4 scotch plaid silk ditto;
4-4 and 6-4 Cotton Cambrics;
6-4 book Muslins; figured, leno and crape do.
Great variety of plaid and plain lustring and satin Ribbons;
Silk Braids; velvet Ribbons;
Sewing Silk and Twist; silk Gloves and Hose;
Shawls; fine white Flannels;
Russia Diapers and Sheetings; Suttinets;
Plain silk Leno; blk. and color'd Galloons;
White and color'd Fans;
Nelson gown Trimming;
Common and Company yellow Nankins;
Blue ditto;
Flagg, Bandanna and blk. silk Handkerchiefs.

April 16.

London Prints,

WILLIAM JONES, Jun.

HAS this day received,
3-4 & 4-4 elegant light & dark printed
4-4 and 6-4 white cotton ditto, [Cambrics,
blue and purple Hamilton Cords,
Black Italian Crapes, Black Cambrics,
Factory Ginghams and common Shirtings,
Webb's best patent Suspenders,
20,000 Needles, assorted qualities and sizes.
ON HAND,
A general assortment of PIECE GOODS.
Also, A great variety of
KNIVES AND FORKS,
by whole sale and retail, cheap. March 19.

.Undress'd Prints, &c.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and for sale, A great variety of 4-4 undress'd light PRINTS;

Dark and light undress'd CALICOES;
Striped GINGHAMS;
4 4 and 6-4 white CAMBRICK, &c.

March 19.

Navy Coat and Vest Buttons,

OF a superior quality, plain gilt and plated do.;

Superfine White Cassimere;
Navy Blue Broadcloth; Stockinett;
Black and White Vesting, &c. &c. &c.

At No. 8½ Market-street,
SILLOWAY & AVERELL,

Jan. 22. Tailors from Boston.

Pressed Bricks.

80 or 90,000 best Danvers pressed BRICKS—a sample of which may be seen at *Shepherd J. Frost's House*, for sale by

SHEPHERD J. FROST,
WILLIAM PALMER.

Portsmouth, Jan. 15.

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. }
District of New-Hampshire, ss. }

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, Esq. Judge of the District Court for said district, notice is hereby given, that a Libel by JAMES CHEEVER, jr. Esq. commander of the private armed ship AMERICA, of Salem, in the district of Massachusetts, in behalf of himself, the owners, officers and crew of said ship AMERICA, and of all others whom it may concern, hath been filed before the said Judge, by WILLIAM CLAGGETT, Esq. Proctor for the said libellant, against two bales containing Kerseys, one box containing cotton Hose, one ditto containing Muslins, and one box containing Hats, seized and captured as prize, on or about the 24th day of January last past, on the high seas, from the ship FALCON—and also twenty-six cases of Platillas, seven sample boxes of ditto, and five trunks of Thread, seized and captured as prize, on or about the 25th day of February last past, on the high seas, from the barque PLUTUS.

The said goods and merchandize, having been captured by the said CHEEVER by virtue of a commission or letter-of-marque and general reprisal from the President of the United States, under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the subjects thereof, did, as is alleged by the said libellant, at the time of the aforesaid capture thereof, belong to the government of the same United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or to a subject or subjects thereof, & as such or otherwise liable to confiscation and condemnation.

And trial will be had on said Libel at a special District Court, to be holden at the Court-House in Portsmouth, in said district, on Saturday the thirtieth day of April inst.—That any person, claiming property, may then and there appear and shew cause why the same ought not to be condemned.

Given under my hand at said Portsmouth, this 9th day of April, A. D. 1814.

ELIAS LIBBEY,
(April 16.) *Deputy Marshal.*

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 4th*, 1814.

WHEREAS by an Act of Congress, passed on the 24th day of March, 1814, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars; and whereas the President of the United States did, by an act or commission under his hand dated the 29th day of March, 1814, authorise and empower the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow, on behalf of the United States, the aforesaid sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, or any part thereof, pursuant to the Act of Congress above recited:

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN,

That proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury until the second day of May next, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may offer, for themselves or others, to loan to the United States on account and in part of the aforesaid sum of twenty-five millions of dollars, the sum of ten millions of dollars or any part thereof not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

The stock to be issued for the money loaned, will bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly; and the proposals must distinctly state the amount of money offered to be loaned, and the rate at which the aforesaid stock will be received for the same.

The amount loaned is to be paid into a bank or banks authorised by the Treasury, in instalments, in the following manner, viz.

One-fourth part, or twenty-five dollars on each hundred dollars, on the twenty-fifth day of May next.

And one-fourth part, on the twenty-fifth day of each of the ensuing months of June, July and August next.

On the day fixed for the payment of any instalment after the first, all the remaining instalments may be paid.

The sum loaned is to be paid into such bank or banks as may be mutually convenient to the lender and to the government, in the state where the lender resides if desired by him. The proposals must state the bank or banks into which the lender may desire to make the payments.

If proposals differing in terms from one another should be accepted, the option will be allowed to any person whose proposals may be accepted, of taking the term allowed to any other person whose proposals may be accepted.

No proposals will be received for a sum less than twenty-five thousand dollars; but a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, or upwards, provided such proposal shall be accepted.

If proposals shall be made amounting together to a greater sum than that required, the preference will, no equal terms be given to those made by persons who were subscribers to the loan of eleven millions in the year 1812.

On failure of payment of any instalment, the next preceding instalment to be forfeited.

Scrip certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the Banks where the payment shall be made, to the persons making the payments; and the said cashiers will endorse on these certificates the payments of the several instalments when made.

The scrip certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded after the completion of the payments, upon presentation, by the proprietor, to the commissioner of Loans for the state where the payments have been made.

The funded stock to be thus issued will be irredeemable till the 31st day of December, 1826; will be transferable in the same manner as the other funded stock of the United States, and will be charged for the regular and quarterly payment of its interest, and for the ultimate reimbursement of its principal, upon the annual fund of eight millions of dollars, appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt of the United States, in the manner pointed out in the aforesaid act of the 24th of March, 1814. GEO. W. CAMPBELL,

April 16, 1814. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Lewis and Clark's Travels.

HISTORY of the Expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clark, to the sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean, performed during the years 1804, 5 and 6, by order of government.

A cheap edition of Nelson's life, 50 cts.

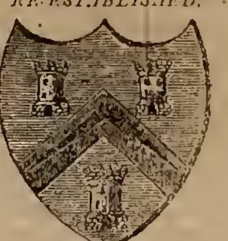
Nautical Almanacks for 1815,

Just received at the Book-Store of

James F. Shores.

Also—an excellent assortment of Chaise and Riding Whips, with silver and plated mountings.

THE MASON'S ARMS
RE-ESTABLISHED.



CONGRESS STREET

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that being obliged to leave his former commodious situation, in Buck-street, in consequence of the late distressing conflagration, he has recently taken that elegant and spacious three story brick stand, in *Boardman's* Buildings, where he will be happy to wait on those who may please to honour him with their company. He also assures them no pains shall be spared, and that his best endeavours shall likewise be exerted to render the most pleasing and satisfactory accommodation.

JOHN DAVENPORT.

Portsmouth, April 16, 1814.

Garden Seeds.

JAMES F. SHORES,—No. 1, Market street, HAS FOR SALE,

Just received from the shakers,

An assortment of *Garden Seeds*, warranted to be of the last year's growth, viz.

Red onion, blood beet, orange carrot, parsnip, cucumber, turnip, &c.—Next week a variety of *Peas & Beans.*

Fresh Garden Seeds.

JACOB WENDELL

HAS received at his Store in Bow Street, on Church Hill, an assortment of real Shaker GARDEN SEEDS, warranted of the last years growth, viz.

Drum head, Savoy and Early Dutch } Cabbages,		Imperial Lettuce,
Blood-eet Beet,		Sweet Parsley,
Onions,		Peppergrass,
Carrot,		Pepper,
Parsnip,		Radish,
Cucumber,		Scurvy and Garden Cresses, excellent for sallad,
Summer & W. Squash,		Musk & Water Melon,
Turnip, French do.		Summer-savory,
Yellow Dutch do.		&c.

Peas and Beans,

Early Hotspur, do. June Peas, Strawberry do. Green Dwarf Marrowfat do. Canadian Pole Beans. *Also,*

White Beans, Peas,
Old Cod Fish, Salt, Corn, Rye,
FLOUR per bbl.
Flax-seed and Flax,
Assortment Boots and Shoes,
Logwood and Fustic per cwt.
Copperas per lb. or cwt.
Quantity excellent Oars,
Guns, &c. &c.
West-India Goods & Groceries, as usual. April 9.

Weavers Wanted.

WANTED to hire 6 Weavers, either men or women, for one year or a shorter time. Apply to the Subscriber at his Store in Portsmouth, or to the Amesbury Woolen and Cotton Manufactory in Amesbury.

April 9, 1814. JAMES BUNDLET.

Notice.

THE Officer superintending the Recruiting of the 21st Regiment of Infantry, has taken the Room lately occupied by J. L. SHEAFE, Esq. over the store of Mr. DANIEL BIGELOW, No. 1, Merchants' Row: where those who may have business with him will please to call. April 9.

PATENT COLUMBIAN WASHER,

An assistant to the common method of hand washing.

THIS cheap Machine, consisting of fluted Rollers, is so constructed, that when placed obliquely in the wash tub, and the cloths passed up and down on the rollers, (either with one or both hands) washing is performed with ease, nicety and dispatch, and as appears by numerous certificates exhibited by the patentee, with very considerable saving of time, soap, firewood and injury to the clothes.—Upwards of 300 citizens of Philadelphia have certified that "the Columbian Washer when put into our hands appeared trifling and insignificant, but upon our domestics acquiring its use, we find that it far exceeds any thing of the kind which has ever come to our knowledge."

The machine with patent right for one family is only two dollars, together with the privilege of using in said family as many machines upon this principle as they may choose.—Any family may receive Machines on trial gratis, or purchase the right and Machine before or after trial, or not at all, as suits, at either of the following places, viz. WILLIAM WALKER,

Merchant, No. 3, Congress-Street, Portsmouth.

JOHN WHEELER,

At the Post-Office, Dover.

TIMOTHY GRIDLEY,

July 20, 1813. *At his Manufactory, Exeter.*

The Stockholders

IN the New-Hampshire Bank are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting for the choice of DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DANIEL R. ROGERS,

Portsmouth, April 9, 1814. *Cashier.*

Doctor Dwight

HAS removed from High street to the house lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES PEIRCE, in Daniel street.

April 9.

A Young Man

IS wanted to attend in a Store where he will have a [illegible] and employ—Inquire of the Printer. April 9.

BOARDERS.

A FEW Gentlemen can be accommodated at Mrs. SARAH TIMES's in Jaffrey-street, April 9.